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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains 100 Weeks' News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,932.

號一十月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917.

日丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 11 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and lunch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGER
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

£23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,487,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,017
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,490
Sinking Fund Account £28,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,583
Revenue Marine Department £37,230
Other Receipts £78,940
£23,970,387

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

REO
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

Telephone 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1885

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

PRICKLY HEAT

BUT IS ALSO

AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION FOR
PREVENTING AND RELIEVING

SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS
OF THE SKIN.

50 cts. and \$1 Per Bottle.

Telephone No. 18.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

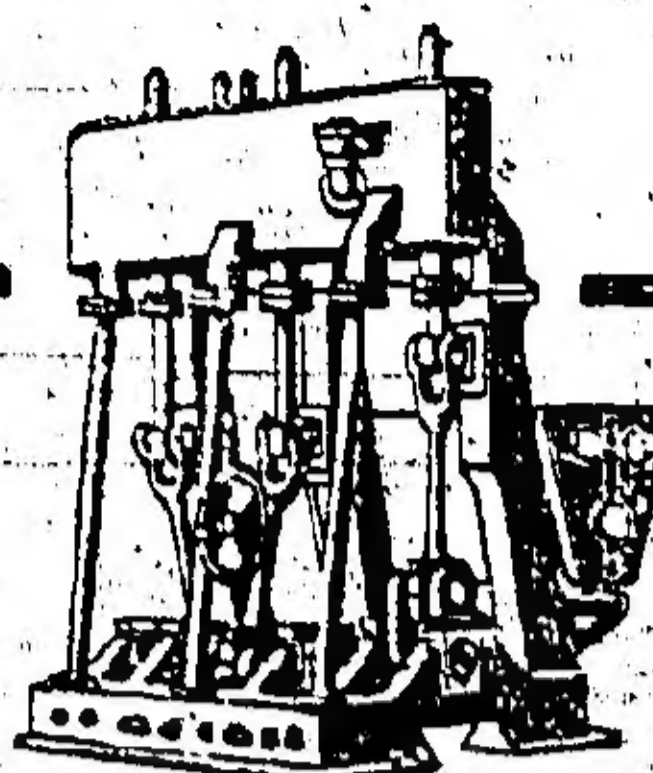
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNOR ROAD, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 420.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

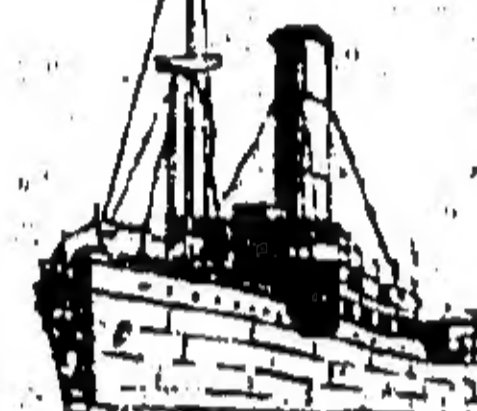
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"TAIKOO DOCK"

AGENTS:

SUTHERLAND & SWIRE

TELEPHONE NO. 212



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden

Terms:—From \$5 per day, inc.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
P.O. PEUSTEP,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

After sharp fighting we completely

repulsed a counter-attack, in the

night, against the positions we

captured yesterday morning, to the

south-east of Epehy.

We successfully carried out a raid

to the south of Lens and slightly

advanced our line at Ypres and on

the battlefield to the south-east of

St. Janshoek.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIGHTING CONDITIONS.

THE TANKS IN OPERATION
AGAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at British

Headquarters says that the appear-
ance of the "tanks" operating on

ground which a few days ago was

mainly under water, is a satisfac-
tory testimony of the improvement

of the fighting conditions in Flanders.

The German gunners were appar-
ently completely surprised at the

spectacle of the ungainly objects

travelling on ground which they

might suppose would engulf them.

Yesterday's German communiqué

was intended to convey that the

"tank" was a failure, but the truth

is that yesterday's attack proved the

great value of the "tanks" against

the present system of disconnected

defences.

That our casualties are so very

small and our success so consider-
able, in the face of the concentrated

machine-gun fire which was en-
countered, is a conclusive tribute to

the effectiveness of this weapon.

BOMBING IN BELGIUM BY NAVAL
AEROPLANES

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Admiralty reports that the

Naval Air Service, on Saturday

night, dropped many tons of bombs

on Saint-Pierre station, Ghent,
Thourout station and a dump at

Bruges Dock. They also raided

Snelleghem aerodrome, yesterday

morning, directly hitting a large

shed.

The Royal Flying Corps assisted

our returning machines to beat off

hostile aircraft, shooting down one.

All our machines returned safely.

BIG BATTLE OPENS AT
VERDUN

A FOURTEEN-MILE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A French communiqué states:—

There is a fairly violent artillery

struggle in progress to the north of

Bischchoote.

Our troops attacked this morning

on both banks of the Meuse, with

magnificent dash.

Early reports show that this new

battle at Verdun is developing to our

advantage, on a front of fourteen

kilometres, from Avocourt Wood to

the north of Bezonvaux.

Many prisoners are coming in,

and the bravery of our men is beyond

praise.

GERMAN REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—

At the opening of the battle before

Verdun, the French occupied, with-
out fighting, the Talour Ridge to the

east of the Meuse.

The fighting is in full swing on a

fourteen-and-a-half mile front.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

GREAT BATTLE IN ISONZO.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.

An Austrian evening communiqué

states that the great battle in Isonzo

continues with undiminished force.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Italian offensive seems likely

to develop into a fierce fight for

Trieste. General Cadorna is employ-
ing the now familiar tactics of the

Alles, pouring in a terrific artillery

fire on the front while bombing from

the air the troops and communica-
tions in the rear.

Italian reports, so far, do not

mention actual infantry attacks.

ITALIANS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES.

7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN
ALREADY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

An Italian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—

To the northward of Anovo, we

overcame the enemy's resistance and

threw numerous pontoons across the

Isonzo and crossed to the left bank.

We crossed the enemy's first line,

between Plava and the sea, despite

a desperate resistance.

Two hundred and eight aeroplanes

participated. They bombed and

machine-gunned the enemy's re-
serves.

The infantry and artillery activity

is vigorously proceeding.

The enemy's losses are most seri-
ous and we have taken considerable

trophy, including guns and machine-
guns, and 7,000 prisoners, have

already been counted.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN
OPERATIONS.

SITUATION GENERALLY
SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The situation on the Russian and

Rumanian fronts is generally sat-
isfactory. The Germans are at pre-
sent not making any serious progress

in Pohlolia and Bessarabia while the

magnificent resistance of the Rus-
sians and Rumanians is holding the

enemy in Moldavia.

The Austrians and Germans have

not yet reached Orna and have not

progressed much down the Tofus

valley. A severe struggle is pro-
ceeding farther south in the neigh-
bourhood of Sarghin.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—

The Germans and Austrians by

assault on both sides of the Otter

Valley, drove back the stubbornly

resisting Rumanians in the direction

of the Trotus Valley.

We took 1,600 prisoners and 80

guns.

Heavy fighting is proceeding at

Marasesti on the western bank of the

Sereth. We took 2,200 prisoners.

BULGARIAN BOMBARDMENT OF
MONASTIR.

MANY BUILDINGS
DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A Serbian official message states

that the Bulgarians violently bom-
barded Monastir. A great many

buildings were destroyed and there

were numerous civilian victims.

Many women and children are

homeless.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)
(Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 25th September, 1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in sterling from the Bank of Trade, London, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,

Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2140

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 3, George Street, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution viz—

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

C. H. P. HAY,

per pro. General Manager.

2042

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

Situated at VIETRY, (TONKIN).
THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 14,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery—

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-China Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

CH. DE LANSALUT,

Solicitor for the Liquidator,

Haiphong.

Hongkong August 4 1917. 2012

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING.

A SPECIALITY.

18, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322.

SAVARESSES

OSANTAL

CAPSULES

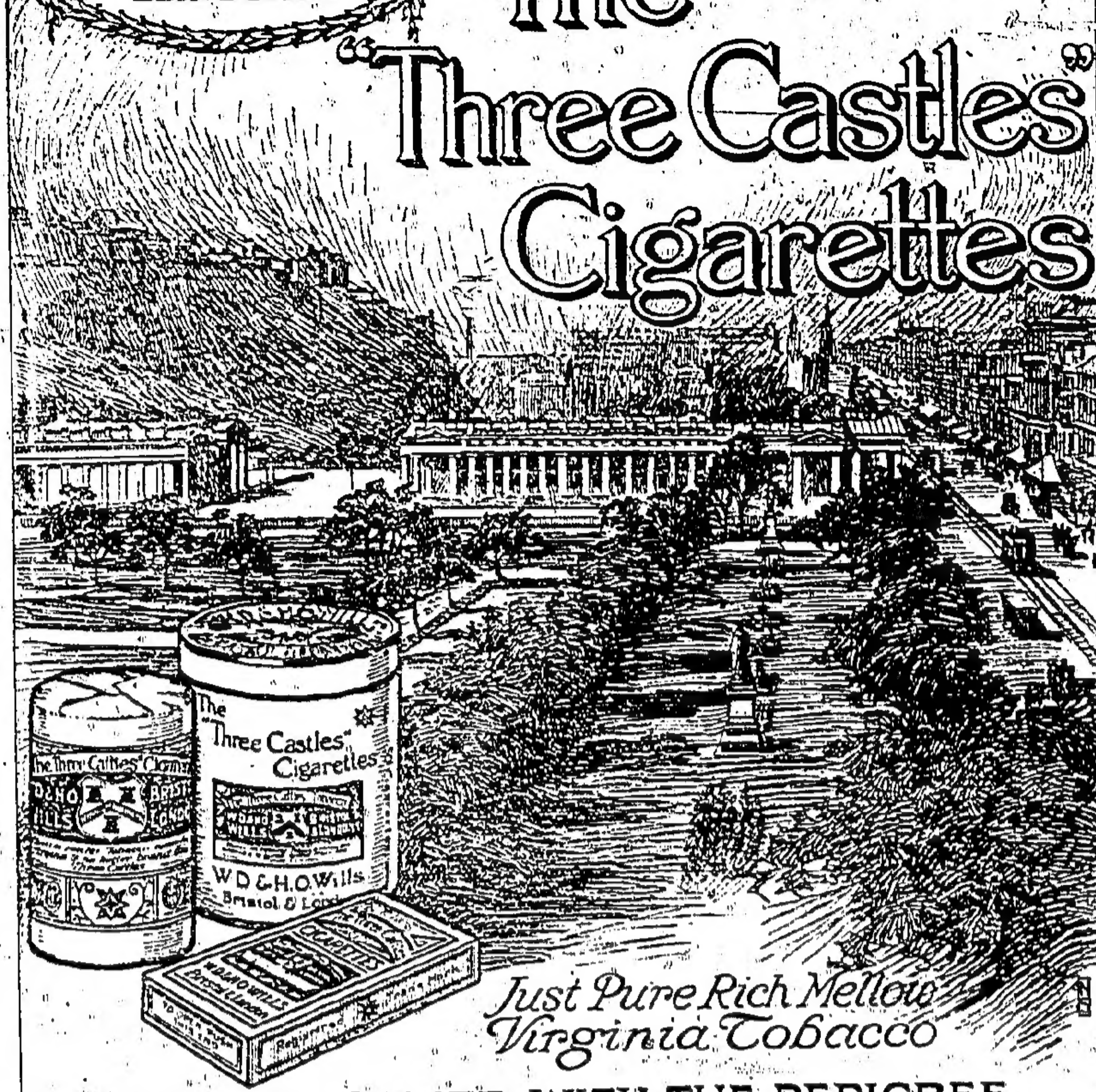
Most Certain Cure.

Physicians recommend them.

Of all Chemists.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NATIONAL GALLERY
& PRINCES STREET
EDINBURGH



Just Pure Rich Mellow
Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

TURKEY TO-DAY.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF HER CONDITION.

[From HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAM I. ELKUS].

Late American Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. Elkus, late American Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived in London on his way home. His Excellency, owing to an attack of typhus fever, was compelled to remain in Constantinople some time after the severance of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States. In the following statement he gives the latest and most authoritative account that has yet been received of the conditions in Turkey.

Constantinople is not as badly off as many people may perhaps imagine. All kinds of food may be obtained at a price. Tea, sugar, coffee, and rare tobaccos are still to be bought. One can get anything if one can pay. That is to say, only the poor suffer, and the poor in Turkey are accustomed to suffering: their faith in Allah, fortunately or unfortunately, gives them much fortitude.

Soup kitchens were started in Constantinople by American philanthropic enterprise, and the Turkish authorities soon adopted a similar method for relieving the poor. Special soup kitchens for poor members of the Jewish race were also instituted. Much good has been done by the kitchens among the most needy sections of the population.

In Constantinople there is no middle-class Turkish public opinion. That is because there is no middle-class. The bourgeoisie element in the capital is alien. There are Italian, French, and Greek shopkeepers. But there are practically no shopkeepers who are Turks. The Turks are either of the upper class or the lower class. The upper class are polished men of the world; those of the lower class are in many ways excellent.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE ELECTED AT PEKING TO RAISE FUNDS.

A meeting of the British community was held in H.R.M. Legation Theatre recently to decide what steps should be taken to meet further appeal from the Headquarters of the Red Cross Society. On the proposal of Mr. Aglen, seconded by Sir Richard Dunn, Mr. Alston was elected to the Chair. Opening the proceedings Mr. Alston referred to the telegram which he had received from the Red Cross Society and which had been circulated. On receipt of the telegram he had considered it advisable to call a meeting of the British community to decide how best to meet the appeal. He reminded those present that the expenditure on Red Cross work now amounts to \$2,000 a day and expressed the hope that some means would be devised to raise a substantial sum on Red Cross Day, October 17th. Mr. Alston asked if anyone had any suggestions to make so that if a programme could be decided upon the meeting could proceed with the election of a Committee. Mr. Frodsham suggested an open air fete and said that he had approached H. E. Tang Hui-Lung, the Minister of Interior, who had agreed to lend the Central Park for the purpose. Mr. Frodsham expressed the opinion that an ordinary banner would not be very popular as we have had so many, but we might have one really good stall and various side shows and perhaps dancing and a "Cabaret." On being put to the meeting Mr. Frodsham's proposal was carried. Mr. Lucas suggested the election of a small Committee to carry out the proposals. This was seconded by Mr. Aglen. The following were then elected by the meeting:—Messrs Frodsham, Bunney, Lamson, Sundercock and Lucas. Mr. Mayers proposed and Mr. Aglen seconded that Mr. Alston be elected ex-officio the Chairman of the committee. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Alston suggested that a subscription list should be opened to help to swell the funds. It was agreed to. Mr. Aglen proposed and Mr. Bunney seconded that Mr. W. H. Thomas be elected Hon. Auditor. This was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A subscription list has now been opened which will be published from time to time. All subscriptions should be sent to Mr. G. W. Frodsham, Hon. Secretary, or Mr. H. Lucas, Hon. Treasurer.—Peking Gazette.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

According to the latest returns Japan's shipbuilding capacity, which before the war included only seven shipyards capable of building ships over 1,000 tons, now numbers 23 yards with 24 slips which can build ships of over 1,000 tons. The maximum capacity of those yards is estimated at 400,000 tons at a time and, allowing six months for the completion of each ship, their total capacity is estimated at 800,000 tons annually. Even the most moderate estimate places their total output at 600,000 tons a year, but Japan's steel-producing capacity is limited to a maximum of 20,000 tons with which only 6,000 tons of shipping can be built. Consequently the utilization of Japan's shipbuilding capacity to the fullest extent is dependent on the supply of iron and steel from abroad.—Reuter.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready to be mixed by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure. HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so. ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked. HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking. ORDINARY MILK often disagrees. HORLICK'S never does. ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly. HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely. ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it. HORLICK'S is always at hand. HORLICK'S may be used in puddings, bread, cakes, custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

In 3 sizes, 1/2, 2/3 and 1 1/2 (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

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ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS

WINE LISTS

CIRCULARS

MENUS

PAMPHLETS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Hitch "Union Engineering Firm and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins'

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

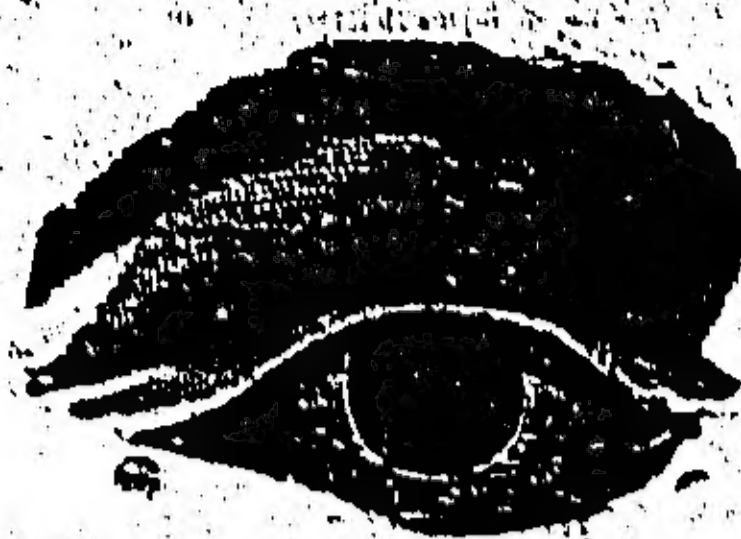
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH (FEET)	BREADTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	WATER GATE (FEET)	WATER GATE (FEET)
No. 1 Dock, Keelway	700	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Keelway	270	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Keelway	270	100	10	10	10
Planing Slip, No. 1 Keelway	270	100	10	10	10
Planing Slip, No. 2 Keelway	270	100	10	10	10
NO. 4 DOCK	400	100	10	10	10
NO. 5 DOCK	400	100	10	10	10
NO. 6 DOCK	400	100	10	10	10
NO. 7 DOCK	400	100	10	10	10
NO. 8 DOCK	400	100	10	10	10
NO. 9 DOCK	400	100	10	10	10
NO. 10 DOCK	400	100	10	10	10

E. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Resident Dock Engineer

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLIGENT.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
107 BLOKS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

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TAKASHIMA, OGHI, MUTAH,
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IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
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Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. N. N. Street,
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of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong December 4, 1915.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General Produce
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at 4th & 5th Editions, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Upolstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carl Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Rackets and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

Also
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co. Collard & Collard, Hongkong, Shiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2037

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE 18 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms:—as usual.

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Auctioneers.

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TO LET.

TO LET.

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Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

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OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Building.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shaukean, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
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TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late SIFU TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free

WHAT WOMEN IN THEIR "FORTIES" NEED

MANY women approach the critical changing period of their lives that comes between the ages of forty and fifty, unprepared for its tremendous importance to their future health and happiness. Not understanding the functional changes taking place in their bodies, they work beyond their strength, often break down, become nervous wrecks, their bodies suffering with fatigue and their weakened nerves trembling at every step. Often in their weakened condition capillary hemorrhages become excessive, this added drain compelling them to take to their beds from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something that will instantly relieve the pressure on the overworked nerve centers and give them the vitality to stand up under the grueling strain. Wonderfully effective results are given in such conditions by the simple use of Sargol Tablets, a skillful combination of six of the best nerve and strength vitalizing elements known to modern chemistry. These little tablets contain no dangerous habit-forming drugs and are entirely harmless in their action but they quickly build up the system, strengthen the entire nervous system by feeding directly to the tired devitalized nerve cells, in artificial form, the very necessary elements of which nature is depriving them.

Thousands of women could testify that Sargol Tablets strengthen the tired nerves, revive the tired brain and put the energy and courage into your body that enables you to stand up under the unusual strain of the changing period. All the leading chemists in Hongkong have Sargol Tablets for sale. "Don't worry take Sargol."

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply, quoting price, to
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ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with copy of References in own writing, stating age, experience, and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
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WANTED.

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Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
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PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
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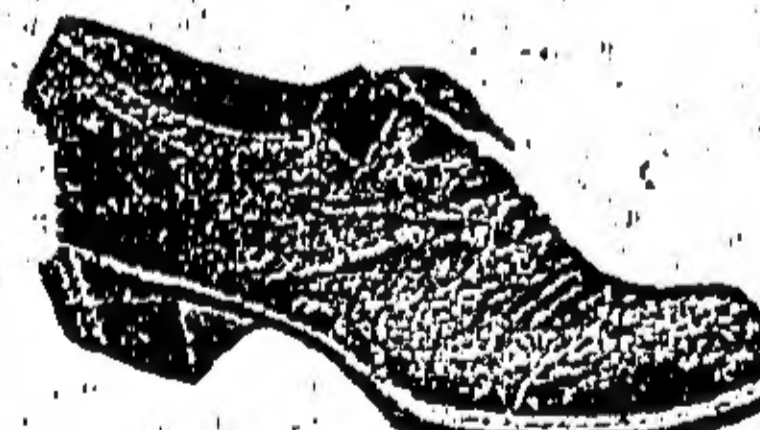
JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

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Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 29, 1916.

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WHO ESAL Indents promptly secured lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including
Books and Stationery.
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Chemicals and Drugists' Sundries.
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Fancy Goods and Perfumery.
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Commission 2 1/2% to 6%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
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(Incorporated 1814).
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "WILSON" London.

PRISONER'S VOYAGE ON GERMAN U-BOAT.

COMFORT, EVEN GAIETY, ABOARD.

METHODS OF SUBSEA WARFARE.

Much of the mystery and rumour surrounding German submarine methods is cleared away by this narrative of a Steamship officer who spent many days as a prisoner in one of the powerful new U-boats. His story was written for "The New York Times" on condition that his name be not disclosed. Treated with great consideration by his captors, he had an opportunity to learn how the officers and crew lived, to study their attitude and manners, their work with torpedoes and deck guns, their system of attack and defense, and their science of navigation. One of his conclusions was that aircraft would ultimately prove the most effective medium of combating subsea warfare.

This is a true record of actual experience as prisoner on board a German submarine. The ship I met may be called the Wanderer, and to the submarine I will refer as the "U-boat."

All went well till one day the first intimation of any danger around was hearing a shot fired, and in a few seconds a shell hit the water a little distance from the ship. The weather was good and the sea calm, and no craft was discernible, though look-out men were watching—and I draw attention to this to show that, in spite of precautions, it is difficult to recognize a submarine on the surface, with her conning tower painted the colour of the water, at a range of three or four thousand yards. Very shortly a second shot was fired, whereupon through the glasses a conning tower became visible and also men standing on the deck, so we became aware that a submarine, evidently a big one, was on our track. We then stopped, return fire being impossible and to run away useless, as we would soon have been overhauled.

Presently a flag signal was hoisted from the conning tower, which read—"Send an officer here with your ship's papers." Rushing off in a small boat, I was soon aboard the submarine, where I was at once taken down below and questioned by the commander as to the name of the ship, owner's name, nationality, where from, where bound for, and nature of cargo. After a few minutes' conversation a young officer hurriedly entered the cabin and informed the commander that he thought a patrol boat was in sight. The commander promptly ordered some other prisoners to be brought up, placed in the Wanderer's boat and pushed off. Presently this was done at once, for presently I could hear what sounded like hatches on deck being quickly lowered and a buzzing sound which I knew afterwards was due to the lowering of the periscope.

In a few seconds all was still and we had submerged. The whole affair happened so quickly that I could scarcely realize I was now a prisoner in a submarine, and as I thought of my shipmates my only consolation seemed to be that the Wanderer was safe enough, for the present at least. Left alone to myself in a small cabin, I wondered what was going to happen next and what was going to be the end of it all. Being told not to leave my cabin, I obeyed and as I felt somewhat dazed and confused, took off my coat and lay down on my bunk.

Thoughts crowded through my head, and I had an almost irresistible impulse to get out of the inclosed narrow space and speak to some one, no matter who. This was denied me for two hours (which seemed like as many days), when the commander called me into the saloon: he was quite cheery, told me not to be frightened, that we were a long way from the original scene, that we were on the surface, and that we were all safe again. To me the consolation sounded strangely ironical, but he was evidently in earnest and wished to put me at my ease.

"Where is the ship?" I had to ask.
"Don't trouble," he replied. "She has gone off all right and there is nothing in sight."
Presently two more of the U officers entered the saloon and we sat down to our first meal, which consisted of preserved meat, biscuits, butter, tinned tomatoes, marmalade, coffee with milk and a glass of port wine to finish. My appetite was not good, but the fare was wholesome enough, and my hosts, knowing I could understand German, conversed cheerily. For the most part I answered only when spoken to, asking no questions lest I might be thought inquisitive, but taking in everything. Here for the first time officers and crew set out from the start to make me comfortable and feel at home: were hospitable, courteous, and kind in every way, and put no special restrictions upon me.

The commander frankly told me to ask him any questions I liked about the boat, and that if he sometimes made no reply that I was not to take further notice of it. "Perhaps," said he, "there were one or two things I do not want you to see, but you must not mind that, and as to the war or what is going on, we will not talk of it."

So that what I saw or heard aboard passed the censor, so to speak, so far as the U officers were concerned, and I formed no opinion that they willfully gave me any false information. I am not clear yet as to their motive in taking me prisoner at all, as I was no use to them, and only took up room and consumed food. Nor could it have been worth their while to "terrorize" one individual like myself. Of course, I carefully refrained from touching on this point, nor did I ask what they intended to do with me if we got safely to port, preferring to remain silent and patiently await developments.

When on deck for fresh air, I saw no land anywhere, nor did I expect to be allowed to see it, and probably if I had I should not have been any the wiser. Nor was I shown any charts or allowed to make any periscope observations, although on some occasions I was asked to retire to my cabin, mostly around noon, when navigation was being worked out. What course we took I never knew, and the only clue I had to position was one day when, to my relief, I was informed they hoped to land within twenty-four hours.

First, as to the U-boat herself—She was about 250 feet long, had a crew of about 35 men, carried two 4-inch guns, could steam 18 knots on the surface and 11 below if required, and had a range limit of 3,000 miles steaming at 12 knots on the surface.

Leaving Germany she was stored for a twelve weeks' cruise, when I joined her, she had provisions only for a few more days, as prisoners previously captured had consumed some of them, hence their anxiety to get rid of the remaining ones sent off in a hurry in the Wanderer's boat. The original stores consisted of preserved pork and beef, vegetables, tinned soups, fruit, raisins, biscuits, butter, marmalade, milk, tea, and coffee. Prior to sinking one ship they had commandeered eggs, fresh meat, butter, vegetables, and some liquor to afford variety to the larder: so that the bill of fare was varied and there was no stinting of rations. Any cooking was done on an electric stove.

The U was driven by petrol, but they said kerosene or any kind of machine oil not too thick could be used, and if this could be replenished from any captured ship, so much the better. I would have liked to have known about the supply ships which undoubtedly have a secret rendezvous with these submarines, and also about land bases in some of the neutral countries, so-called, but this information was of course denied me.

The living quarters were small but comfortable, officers having separate small cabins and the crew bunks with narrow alley way in between. Ventilation was surprisingly good, pipes for the purpose running all through the boat: foul air being extracted by exhaust and fresh air driven in four or five times a day for half an hour at a time while on the surface.

More than once I remained below for more than twelve hours and did not suffer from headache or symptoms due to bad air. Sometimes we were submerged for four hours, sometimes longer, once for close on fourteen hours, but I felt little inconvenience. The officers stated that up to twenty-four hours of continual submersion they were fairly comfortable, after that, for six hours, it was uncomfortable, and subsequently became intolerable, due to the "sweating" from the framework of the boat, which rendered the clothing damp. To obviate this, leather suits were worn mostly during prolonged submersion, and this process was perhaps the most disagreeable experience of all. For purposes of ventilation, therefore, and in order that the crew might remain in good health, as well as for necessary locomotion, the U remained as much as possible on the surface both day and night.

The idea that most of the submarines come inshore at night and lie at the bottom in bays, is quite a wrong one—perhaps at the beginning of the war, when the boats were smaller, they may have done so; but the larger ones for choice avoid the shallower water and keep out in deeper channels. Safety to themselves prompts such procedure, for they are quite alive to the danger of nets and explosive bombs dropped from the air on to the surface of the water. When homeward bound and nearing their own shores they often lie at the bottom all night and wait for daylight before proceeding for fear of encountering English patrols or destroyers. With their own war craft they have special flag signals by day and Morse flashes by night. The larger U's have wireless installation by which in code they can communicate with each other, but their range of transmission is short.

The sanitary arrangements below were good and much the same as on any liner. A petty officer was in charge of the sanitation, who also as first aid ambulance man had charge of the medicine chest, and when required acted as a gunner—quite a handy man. There were two good lavatories on board, effluents matter being expelled by force pumps at any time. Other than drinking water there was scarcity of fresh water for domestic uses, so there was no chance of a fresh water bath, another of the drawbacks experienced, although sponging off in cold salt water is at all times refreshing.

There was a variety of books to read, comic and other papers, among them two English papers nearly three weeks old; a gramophone and several records, so that we had music, singing, and occasionally dancing for exercise sake, but no smoking below, which was strictly forbidden and was perhaps the greatest hardship of all.

There was thus a little gaiety on board to relieve the monotony, although, truth to tell, I found the voyage an exciting one and my shipmates seemed merry enough. In fact, I was surprised as myself getting used so quickly to the new life, and am bound to confess that I was no more worried about what was going on above the surface of the water, than I had previously been on my own boat about what takes place at any minute from under the water.

The crew on board were quite self-composed, jocular for the most part, serious enough in what they were out to do but not worrying much about the risks thereof, nor did they seem to regard their calling as any more hazardous than on any other war craft in dangerous waters. Being all young men, full and fond of adventure, the incidents seemed stimulating to their nerves, and victims they looked on as legitimate prey and with no feelings of remorse. The reports I had heard that men in Germany had to be forced into the submarine service seemed to amuse them immensely. On the contrary, they declared there were any number of volunteers for the work, and that many young officers were willing and glad even to pay a premium to get on a "sub" in preference to other war craft, where they said the routine was harder and more irksome.

What their pay was I did not hear, but I gathered it was good, and that provision in the way of bonuses for "good work" and pensions for their dependents were allowed. The idea, too, that at the end of a cruise they were all so nerve-racked that they needed a long rest they declared was too absurd. Many U-boats, they said, made consecutive voyages after a short spell in port to store up, and their rest depended entirely on the emergencies of the moment.

I must say that on parting with them I saw no signs of any breakdown, either physical or mental, although all of them looked for a holiday, which is a sailor's privilege. Sailors, we are told, are proverbial for their modesty and the unassuming way they talk of themselves, but this trait I failed to discover in the U-boat officer, who was boastful enough of the great work he was doing for the Fatherland and quite callous as to the methods employed in so doing.

(To be continued.)

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL. COMING! COMING! THE FRAWLEY COY.

NEW YORK & LONDON
IN THE FOLLOWING REPERTOIRE

AUGUST		"FAIRER and WARMER"
Saturday	25th	
Monday	27th	
Tuesday	28th	"THE OUTCAST."
Wednesday	29th	
Thursday	30th	"TWIN BEDS."
Friday	31st	"BOUGHT and PAID FOR."
Saturday	1st SEPT.	"JERRY."

Curtain Rises at 9.15 P.M. Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

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QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

STAMPS WANTED.

IN EXCHANGE for COLONIALS
Advertiser has good assortment
of Old English.

Write "Box 18"
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2048

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY.

the 24th August, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Number of Lots of Smokers
requisites, Briar pipes, Cigarette holders,
Cigarettes, &c.

Also
Egyptian Cigarettes in good condition
to be sold in lots to suit buyers.

One 3 H. P. Motor Cycle in good
running order.

Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2051

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY.

the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

THE FOLLOWING SUNDRIES:
About 50 Pairs Gent's Boots and Shoes.
Two Cases Hairs.
A few lots of Material.

And
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.)

Also
One Cinematograph Camera and
Films, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2049

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY.

the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

ONE D. E. 12-BORE GUN
by W. Evans.

(Late of Purvey's) London.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2050

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Carpet, Linen, Piano, etc., etc., at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.
FRIDAY, August 24—
Hongkong Rope Co's. Interim dividend
due.

2.30 p.m.—Legislative Council Meeting.

SATURDAY, August 25—
8.15 p.m.—"Peking" night of the
Frawley Coy.

MONDAY, August 27—
Noon—Auction of Kowloon Island
Lot No. 808 at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's
Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, August 29—
Refreshment Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.

FRIDAY, August 31—
Queen of Holland's birthday (1880).
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).

SATURDAY, Sept. 1—
8.25 p.m.—Full moon.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, August 21, 1917.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN JAPAN.

A DECADE or more ago when Japan was rapidly taking a place in the world as an industrial country one was accustomed to read from time to time the most gloomy predictions of a time, believed not to be far distant, when the East, by reason of the abundance and cheapness of its labour, would oust the West from its position of industrial pre-eminence. The pessimists usually made the profound mistake of basing their conclusions on the supposition that it was possible to obtain in the East the efficiency standard of the West without any increase in the standard of living or the rate of wages. If we study the tables published in the reference books which show the average daily rate of wages paid in Japan during the five years prior to the Great War, it is true that we do in fact find that on the whole the daily rate for nearly every class of industry showed no important advance. The bricklayer is the best paid workman in Japan, and his daily wage rate in the five years prior to the war ranged from Yen 1.04 to Yen 1.09. While wages of skilled labour in Japan are far below wages in Europe and America, there is a constant agitation for higher rates. Strikes were frequent enough in Japan even before the war, but at the present time the Japanese papers show that quite a wave of dissatisfaction in labour circles is sweeping over Japan, and numerous strikes are reported for higher wages. In several cases the demand is for a 20 per cent. increase. These observations apply to several branches of industry, including iron works, mining, and spinning factories. The Municipal authorities, too, are having their share. What Professor KUMAZO KUWADA, a member of the House of Peers, describes as "the era of industrial revolution" has come upon the country. "Signs are not wanting," he says in a chapter contributed to the Japan Year Book, "that conflicts between labour and capital are steadily acquiring intensity, though fortunately not to such an extent as is witnessed in Europe. The peculiar circumstances in which Japan is placed account for this. In the first place, industrial concentration is still in Japan a thing of the future, the principal industries being as yet conducted to a great extent as domestic industry. Secondly, our factories are conspicuous in the textile industry, in which unassertive female operatives are predominant, and very poor in the iron industry that depends on muscular labour. Then, the Japanese law practically denies freedom of association and hence the right of labourers to get up strikes is not recognized by it. The fact that labour strikes are nevertheless very common now shows that the tendency in Japan is to follow the West in this as in most other things, and that the standard of living, and consequently the cost, must constantly rise.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange recovered this morning to 211½ demand, and remained at the same rate till time of going to press.

Mr. Charles Emmett Yeater, the new Vice-Governor of the Philippines is expected to arrive in Manila this week.

It is announced that Telegraphic Communication with North China is entirely interrupted beyond Shanghai. Presumably this is an effect of the typhoon.

The Hon. Mr. E. Hallifax acknowledges the receipt of a telescope from Mr. Joao M. da Rocha of 9 Lee House Street, Hongkong, to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund.

The will of Major John de Luz Simonda, D.S.O., R.G.A., who was killed in action, has been proved recently, his estate being valued at £8,033. The deceased officer is well remembered in Hongkong where he was stationed about four years ago.

Nine cases of "enteric fever" were reported in the Colony last week, four proving fatal. One was a British case and the rest Chinese. The only other cases of communicable disease in the Colony were one fatal Chinese case of diphtheria and one fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever.

A Shanghai contemporary reports that a German named "Norma," who has been employed as an examiner in the Chinese Customs, was arrested several days ago charged with embezzlement. The amount involved is said to be considerable. The trial is being conducted by Mr. von Tippelskirch, German Vice-Consul, who was assigned to the case by the Dutch Consul-General.

The Frawley Company, who are announced to open their season at the Theatre Royal on Saturday next, have been playing in the Philippines. The Manila Bulletin writes of the opening performance in the following highly appreciative terms:—More than upholding the predictions of those who remembered T. Daniel Frawley and his former visit to the Philippine islands, the Frawley Company last evening staged one of the best, if not the best production that Manila has seen for many years. "Fair and Warmer," the sparkling comedy hit that kept New York a-laughing for months, was the bill chosen for the company's debut, and it may be taken as an indication of what theatre patrons are to expect during the remainder of the season, there is a rare treat in store. All of the seven members of the company who took roles in the play showed ability rarely seen in these parts, and their vehicle gave them ample opportunity to make the best use of their talent.

AN EYESORE REMOVED.

THE LATE GERMAN BANK EAGLES.

It has been noted with satisfaction that Sir Paul Chater, the purchaser of the German Bank premises, has caused the German national emblem to be removed from the rails on the facade of the building. The late owners of the property had a round dozen of these emblems on the building to advertise its German ownership.

SIKH TEMPLE WAR SUBSCRIPTIONS CONTINUED.

Collected on Sunday, August 19th—
Sudda Singh.....\$ 10.00
Sursin Singh At Watson's.....
Warehouse.....\$ 10.00
Jowals Singh H.K. Club.....5.00
Sunder Race Course.....5.00
Gujar Cement Factory.....5.00
Banta.....3.00
Nadhan.....3.00
Hakam.....2.00
Jhanda.....2.00
Roor 9, Seymour Rd.....2.00
Banta Soap Factory.....1.00
Dal.....1.00
Last list \$512.00
Total \$561.00

CHINA AS A BELLIGERENT.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND CHINA.

PEKING, Aug. 20.
The Allied Governments have replied to China's War Note, assuring China of their solidarity and friendship in order that China may enjoy international relations and the position of regard due to China as a great nation.

THE "BIG LOAN" NEGOTIATIONS FALL THROUGH.

Various difficulties have confronted China in the big loan negotiations. The Group Banks have definitely refused the loan, and fresh negotiations have been started with Japanese bankers.

THE IMPRISONED FINANCE MINISTER.

The matter of pardoning Chan Kam To (late Minister of Finance) was discussed at a Cabinet meeting. Lam Cheung Man, the Minister of Justice, strongly opposed granting the pardon.

JAPAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.
The Emperor of Japan has telegraphed to General Feng Kuo Chang, congratulating China on her entry into the war.

THE EFFORT TO GET HOLD OF CHANG HSUN.

The Cabinet has decided to ask help from the Allied Ministers in order to get the Dutch Minister to agree to the extradition of Chang Hsun, on condition that he shall not be sentenced to death.

THE RECALCITRANT PROVINCES.

It is reported that the Allied Ministers will try and arrange a compromise with the south-western provinces.

THE SALT REVENUE.

The Ministry of Finance proposed an increase on the salt duty, but the Cabinet rejected the proposal on the ground that the scheme would increase the revenue by about \$6,000,000 only.

The Government has sent strict instructions to the provinces, forbidding them to make use of the salt revenue.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail.)

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.
The Press Bureau announces that the King has sent a message to the President of the Chinese Republic congratulating him on China's decision to associate herself with the countries combined against the aggressive policy of the Central Powers.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MACAO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAKING OF PASSALEAO FORT.

A very elaborate programme has been drawn up for the celebration to take place at Macao on the 25th inst. From dawn to sunset there will be events at intervals and the whole day will be kept as a grand gala day. The Hong Kong Police Reserve with their band have been invited to attend and join the Grand Parade. The day will be celebrated in grand style, with illuminations at night.

The inhabitants of Macao have prepared special wreaths to decorate the graves of Colonel Mesquita and his colleagues, the heroes of the taking of Passaleao fort.

It is expected that Macao will be crowded with visitors from Hongkong and Canton for the occasion.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 18th Aug.—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 33 weeks
This year	12,744	445,015
Last year	18,023	476,700
Increase	5,279	31,685

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they have compounded. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Lam Kum was charged with kidnapping a small boy, aged five years, from No. 24 Pokfulam Road.

The Crown Solicitor appeared on behalf of the prosecution and the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The jurymen were—Messrs J. Hyde, F. S. Loureiro, A. A. d'Almeida, E. J. da Silva Loureiro, R. S. Judah, A. A. d'Almeida and J. Hooper.

The Crown Solicitor, opening the case, said that the prisoner was charged with the offence of kidnapping a small child, five years of age, on July 18th. The story was that this small child lived with his father and his paternal grandmother at No. 24 Pokfulam Road. On July 18 the father was in the house unwell, and his mother-in-law was working in the street, sewing, close by, and the child was playing in the street. The mother-in-law saw the prisoner lead the child away by the hand. She called out to the prisoner not to take the child away. She answered "No fear" and continued on her way. Subsequently the prisoner took the child to Yau-mat, and the parent, getting anxious, reported the matter to the police, and the child was eventually found wandering about the streets. It would be shown by the evidence that the story the prisoner told before the magistrate was very different from that which she told witnesses, who would be called, at the time of the occurrence.

A brother-in-law of the prisoner then went into the witness-box and gave evidence of the losing of the child. After hearing further evidence the jury found the accused not guilty and she was accordingly discharged.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A MENDICANT'S TRICK.

A Chinese mendicant was brought before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of begging for alms in front of the Grand Hotel, in Queen's Road Central.

A Chinese constable deposed that the defendant was carrying a three-year old child in his arms, obviously for the purpose of soliciting the sympathy of pedestrians.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but after hearing further evidence, His Worship imposed a fine of three dollars, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

AN ALLEGED ASSAULT IN YAU-MAT.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning three sailors of a revenue launch and two boatmen were charged with assaulting a Chinese shopkeeper in Yau-mat. Each of the three sailors wore a Royal Humane Society medal for saving life.

Mr. Mattingly and Mr. Beavis appeared to represent the defendants.

Mr. Mattingly informed the magistrate that a cross-summons would be taken out and asked that his clients be remanded.

His Worship granted the application and the case was formally adjourned.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WAR SURCHARGES.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber has considered the suggestion made by the Calcutta Port Trust for an increase in the charges on goods and on shipping, to avoid an anticipated deficit. The Port Trust made the following proposals—That on general goods the war surcharge should be increased from 4 annas to 11 annas per ton, on cargo coal from 2 annas to 6 annas, on bunker coal from 1 anna to 3 annas, manganese ore, and on pig iron from 4 annas to 6 annas. That the war surcharge on vessels should be doubled, or in other words that shipping charges in force prior to the 1st February, 1915, should be increased by a further 50 per cent. The Committee of the Chamber, after considering these proposals, have informed the Commissioners that an enhancement seems to be unavoidable for it would obviously be undesirable to permit the accumulation of a heavy deficit which would tend to cripple the operations of the Trust after the end of the war. The more prudent course is to preserve financial equilibrium by an adjustment of revenue, and the Committee agrees that the adjustment which the Commissioners contemplate making is the best in the circumstances.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels. The child will then be kept cool and clean, and the system will be safe and sound. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me a little of your space to comment upon some aspects of the Military Service Bill which do not seem to have attracted attention.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Bill, stated that its object was to make all male British subjects, between the ages of 18 and 55, liable to military service, when called for such service. This, of course, is quite proper, but I doubt whether many people realise that the class referred to will be called up at once, and will then not be liable to military service, but will be actually under military discipline in peace or war for the rest of their lives, or until they reach the age of 55. If there was any doubt about this it is removed by the amendment to the Bill itself, which automatically calls up the Volunteers and Reserves.

All male British subjects, between the prescribed ages, now in the Colony, will on the passing of the Bill, with very few exceptions, become subject to the Army Act practically for life.

Mr. Kemp says the Army Act applies to Colonial forces "only in so far as the Army Act may be modified by local legislation." This is an understatement. The Act applies absolutely, but contains a proviso that nothing in the Act shall affect the application to Colonial forces of any Act passed by the legislature of a Colony. The functions of the Colonial legislature, therefore, are not confined to modifying the Act; they may add to its burden.

The Bill provides that the Army Act shall apply, subject to any regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under this Ordinance, and certain regulations have been framed. These regulations, as Mr. Kemp said, do not differ very much from the existing arrangements in force in the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves. But the Governor-in-Council may suspend the regulations when he places (S. 6 s. 2) and, moreover, may (S. 8) make any regulations whatever which may be desirable for the constitution, management, training, service and discipline of the Corps. Disobedience to regulations will presumably be punishable by imprisonment.

Therefore every male British subject in this Colony between the prescribed ages (which means practically all) will during the rest of their lives in the Colony be entirely in the hands of the Governor-in-Council. In the case of a weak Governor, they will be practically under the thumb of the military authorities.

Mr. Kemp stated that this Bill would achieve two things—it would facilitate the application of compulsion to those few persons who have not volunteered, and it would facilitate the fusion of the Volunteers and Reserves. But, with great respect to Mr. Kemp, it will achieve a greater thing than either of these. It will deprive the British subjects of this Colony of their civil status.

I will refer to the Army Act shortly. It is a complicated enactment of 90 sections intended to regulate the regular forces of the Crown at all times, and the auxiliary forces on certain occasions. In practice it applies to forces actually on service all their time and assembled in barracks, billets, or camp. It is extremely difficult to appreciate what its application will be to a force like the Hongkong Defence Force, the members of which live in their own homes, and have their own livings to earn, when not engaged on military duty. It seems to me to be a very serious matter indeed that the male British population of this Colony should, without their own consent and without the slightest of warnings, be subjected to a disciplinary Act of whose scope they cannot but be ignorant for practically the rest of their lives.

Many of your readers will, no doubt, consult the Act for themselves, and will probably agree with me that it is indirect legislation of the worst kind. It may be of interest to point out that, among other trifles, any member of the Corps will be liable until he is 55 to be court-martialled both for military and for certain civil offences; that in certain cases he may be tried for the same offences first by court martial and then by a civil court; that if charged with an offence, and taken into military custody, he may be detained for 8 days without a trial; that he may be punished by imprisonment for being absent without leave; and may also be imprisoned for neglecting to obey any "general garrison or other orders." "Neglecting to obey," you observe, not "Wilfully disobey." We shall all have to read our evening papers carefully for the next 20 years or so.

It has been suggested to me that, of course, these powers will never be used. But in that case, why pass the Bill? I am unconvinced by the argument that enormous powers may be given to officials because they will never be used.

A word should be said about the proposed regulations. One gets the impression that these tone down the Bill, and make everything comfortable. But, in fact, they do not modify the Bill or the Army Act at all. There are to be 60 drills a year—but not only 60. There are to be 8 compulsory days in Camp—but not only 8. By a stroke of the pen, the drills may become 200 and the days in camp 31. Even if this were not the case, the regulations now provide for 60 drills a year plus camp, and, apparently, plus rifle practice. Is it really necessary that hard-worked men in responsible positions should be required, after peace is declared, to continue forming fours every week for the rest of their lives and going annually through the minute details of the musketry course?—not to speak of the 8 days in camp in cold weather, which can scarcely be good for middle-aged men provided with nothing

warmer than khaki drill uniforms. In time of war these are pinpricks which must be borne, but we are not being asked to bear them only in time of war; we are asked to bear them indefinitely in times of peace, with the possibility of increase.

If this legislation is really necessary at the present time, then pass this Bill with a proviso that it shall lapse six months after the conclusion of the war. War legislation should not be carried over to times of peace.

His Excellency stated at the Council meeting that the Empire would not take such a retrograde step as not to have National Service after the war. I would put it differently. The Empire may, probably will be, obliged to take the retrograde step of having National Military Service after the war, but that is no reason why we in this Colony should take a further step backward and adopt a system more reactionary than the very militarism against which the world is now struggling.

It was argued by the Government against Mr. Holyoak's resolution on the exclusion of Germans that this was not the time for it; that it was a question which must be determined by the Imperial authorities after the conclusion of peace. That was a very reasonable argument, and it is equally reasonable to-day and applies with great force to the question of defence after the war.

What reason is there even for discussing this difficult question now, and a fortiori what reason is there for actually introducing legislation infinitely more drastic than anything that is likely to be tolerated in any free quarter of the Empire?

We have had a terrible coil in this Colony about the return of the Germans, and a great signing of petitions for representative Government. But when a measure which derogates directly from the liberty of the subject is brought before the legislature our unofficial members "roar," you as gently as any sucking doves, and the public is apathetic. Many people to whom I have spoken say: "It doesn't really matter much; it won't be enforced."

Perhaps some of your readers may think differently.—I am, etc.,

EDGAR DAVIDSON.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The following list recently given by the Osaka Asahi of German properties in China in anticipation of the declaration of war is very interesting at the present time—

1. Military service men. Seventy-one Legation guards and a small number of German soldiers stationed at Tientsin and along the railways shall of course be interned.

2. German civilians. All German subjects who have attempted to stir up disturbances or participated in any act detrimental to the interests of the Entente Allies shall be interned or deported. The rest will be placed under surveillance.

3. Loan obligations and dues. All payments for loan dues to Germans will be suspended. The following are details of the several important loans—

RAILWAY LOANS.

Tsin-Pu Railway Loan.....\$245,000,000
The German Bank
Canton, Szechuan-Hankow Railway loan.....\$150,000,000
The German Bank.

LONG TERM LOANS.

First Anglo-German Loan \$2,000,000,000
The German Bank
Second Anglo-German Loan.....8,000,000,000
The German Bank.

Currency Reform Loan.....3,333,000,000
The German Bank
Reorganisation Loan.....4,000,000,000
The German Bank.

SHORT TERM LOANS.

Miscellaneous amount.....\$250,000,000
German Bank, Carlowitz Diederichsen, etc.

INDEMNITY.

Boxer indemnity.....\$21,312,449
German Government.

4. Mining properties. It is said that all German-owned mines may be sold by auction and the proceeds retained until conclusion of peace as was done in Hongkong, but nothing has been definitely decided. Other reports say that China only proposes to take over the management of the mines for the time being. The following are mines in which the Germans are interested—

Hsukowshan lead mines.....Tls. 2,200,000
Carlowitz.

Chinching mines.....Tls. 230,000
Von Haunke.

BANK AND IMPORT-EXPORT FIRMS.
The Deutsch Asiatische Bank Tls. 1,000,000
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Tain-fu, Tsingtau, Hankow, Kwantung and Hongkong.

Carlowitz, Arnold Karberg, Diederichsen, Siemens-China Electric Engineering Co., Melchers and others. Capital not known.

Concerns in which the Germans are interested as the result of loan connections—

Tientshan Cement Co.....50,000,000
Deutsche Asiatische Bank.

Tsien Cement Co.....128,000,000
Foshang Bank.

Chung Hing Co.....258,000,000
Carlowitz and Arnold Karberg.

Tschelch Arsenal.....not known
Arnold Karberg.

GERMAN ENTERPRISES.

Jui Chi Cotton Mill.....\$124,000,000
Arnold Karberg.

Shanghai Dock.....1,000,800
Julien Paper Mill.....not known
Kupen Soap Factory.....\$3,000,000
Hsinho Beer Brewery.....40,0

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	1917.	Colombo.	1917.	1917.

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Accounts of them in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong	About
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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave PORT SWETTENHAM	Leave PORT SAID	Due Marseilles	Due London
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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection
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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing Dates are liable to be
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings
etc., apply to:

E. V. D. FARR,

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
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SUPER-SPY PLOT.

REVELATIONS AT ROME TREASON
TRIAL.LIFE SENTENCE FOR POPE'S
PRIVATE CHAMBERLAIN.

"The Daily Chronicle" Special
Correspondent, Mr. Austin West, writing
from Milan on June 14th gave the fol-
lowing details of the great trial at Rome
to which a brief reference was made in
a Reuter's cable at the time:

A court-martial for high treason
against Monarch Rodolfo von Gode-
schalk, the ex-officer of the Bavarian Army, and
Private Chamberlain to the Pope and of
his five spy accomplices terminated in
Rome yesterday, after 30 sessions of the
Court, in the condemnation of all those
implicated.

Gerlach, who as a scientific im-
migrant had fled from the Vatican to
Switzerland, was sentenced to the death
penalty. Mario Pomeroy, a Neapolitan,
and Gerlach's chief agent, was
sentenced to be shot through the back.
Archangelo, likewise received a life
sentence. Francesco Ruffini, an Italian
taxi-driver, will serve five years; while
Garcia Vitaliani, editor and proprietor
of the "Civiltà" weekly, "Il
Raffaello," and Giuseppe Ambrogetti,
traveller for a Roman ecclesiastical firm,
were each condemned to three
years imprisonment.

MILITARY DEFENCE SKETCHES.

All the accused were found guilty of
treason with the enemy, and con-
fessing secrets of the military defence
to the Austro-German espionage centre
at Lucerne, with which they were in
close and constant connection. Even
the Vatican diplomatic value had been
exploited for Italy's undoing by the
infamous Gerlach, who had abused for
these ends the special favour and con-
fidence which he enjoyed at the Papal
Court.

Gerlach paid a bribe of £1,500 to Vi-
taliani for the support of his paper against
Italian interests, and other sums exceed-
ing £400 were paid to the Roman po-
litical daily, "La Vittoria," on behalf of
Germany.

Though all Gerlach's tools posed as
journalists it should be mentioned that
every one of them had been refused
admission to any recognised Italian
Press syndicate.

The trial was conducted with closed
doors. Many startling facts about the
intrigue, elicited during its course, will
be available for publication only after
the war is over. The public, however,
was admitted to the reading of the
sentence, which occupied upwards of two
hours.

CYPHERS AND SAFE BURGLARY.

Behind the four facts indicated above
lies a great romance.

Historic sequences of events, then
seemingly as remote as Vienna, is from
these days, "Lloyd's News," are now
revealed as part of a connected romance
in connection with the trial.

Jan. 17, 1917, Rome. Italy's two
most notorious offenders against the
rights of property, the expert
burglars—undergoing life sentences—
were reported to have escaped from
goal.

April 8, 1917, Vienna. A house
new-door to the German Embassy,
but not supposed to be otherwise con-
nected with it, was broken open by
expert burglars. Viennese authorities
reported that a great sum of money
had been stolen.

We now know that the burglars who
"escaped" were, in fact, released by
the Government, and promised full freedom
and £20,000 apiece if they could break
into a certain house in Vienna, "next
door to the German Embassy," but not
known to be connected with it, and
bring away the contents of a certain
safe.

In that house were papers containing
secrets of the greatest importance to the
three great Powers and mid-Europe.

With details regarding the Germans
had provided that if the safe was opened
and the papers moved a cloud of deadly
poison gas would envelop the disturber,
and alarms would rouse the city.

Hence the necessity of employing the
"crack crackmen" of Italy. Promised
their freedom and £20,000 apiece if they
succeeded, these two great rascals agreed
to undertake the dangerous mission.

How they were smuggled into Vienna
no one will ever know, but when they
did undertake the robbery of the safe
they were provided with gas-masks and
police or criminal world.

They found the secret documents which
revealed all the ramifications of the great
Austro-German treason plot in Italy;
and the great round-up of highly-placed
traitors was the sequel.

BABY WEEK.

REPAIRING THE WASTE OF WAR.

[By THE DUCHESS OF MARCHMONT.]

Academic interest in the question of
child welfare is very greatly stimulated
by a personal knowledge of the work
involved. That is why, during Baby
Week, ante-natal clinics, infant welfare
centres, day nurseries, nursery schools,
and other institutions which make pro-
vision for healthy childhood will be open
for public inspection.

We have done the citizens of every
borough will make a point of visiting the
centres of their own districts and of
seeing for themselves whether the care
provided is adequate to the need.

An excellent report has been published
by the Local Government Board "On
the Provision made by Public Health
Authorities and Voluntary Agencies in
England and Wales for Maternity and
Child Welfare," a perusal of which will
show exactly what has been done in
every borough or district.

If we bear in mind that one health
visitor to every 400 births and one
maternity and infant welfare centre to
every 400 children are considered nec-
essary for the effective treatment of nec-
essary cases, and compare the statistics
given in the report with this standard,
we will see how much still remains to be
done by the municipalities, who in some
districts are practically nothing.

There is no doubt that the public must
shoulder the responsibility if adequate
provision is to be made. Municipal
councils naturally dread burdening the
rates with extra expenditure at a time
when national economy has become their
slogan. It is, however, no longer
money, but lives, we have to save.

A VITAL QUESTION.

A vague expression of regret at the
serious waste of infant life, a comforting
reference to the Malthusian theory, will
not absolve citizens from the respon-
sibility which has become theirs. We
must face the question, and we can
face it by ascertaining the conditions
which cause the evil and by learning the
methods which promise prevention and
cure. This can be done by studying
Baby Week propaganda and by visiting
maternity and infant welfare centres.

Above all, we will have to show our
willingness to bear the increased burden
of expenditure necessitated by the
adequate municipal support of this
work, which in so many cases is still
entirely dependent on voluntary con-
tributions and is becoming more and
more difficult to maintain.

There is reason why we should deal
with the question now. It is a settle-
ment of our national future. In
America twenty-seven out of forty-eight
States have already adopted maternity
pensions which are in reality main-
tenance grants in respect of children under
fourteen years of age for widowed and
deserted mothers who are "proper guar-
dians," but too poor to feed, clothe, and
educate their children adequately. Such
provision ensures material care for the
children, and is largely responsible for
the reduction of juvenile delinquency,
which the mother's absence from home
is apt to encourage. If the traditional
basis of the State is to rest on sure
foundations, we must provide better
houses and better conditions for the
depression of home life.

These are the aims of Baby Week, for
they mean healthier and happier home
life, and a reduction of the morbid tenden-
cies so destructive to a sane mental and phy-
sical growth.

SOME MUST-GO.

It is quite impossible to rear a healthy
family in some of our slum districts, owing
to the shocking conditions under which
many families are obliged to live, on
account of high rents, the inability to
secure a sufficient number of rooms, and
the absence of conditions which make
for sanitation. The housing question
will demand immediate and effective
settlement once the war is over; in the
meantime it is all the more necessary to
provide care, treatment and instruction
for the mothers and to persuade them
to bring their babies to pleasant centres
where they can obtain milk, food, and
advice to sustain them in the fight they
have to wage against the deteriorating
effect of environment.

When we remember the brave strug-
gle the mothers wage against the many
disabilities they have to contend with,
to bring their babies to pleasant centres
in the midst of conditions which make
it almost impossible for them to do so,
we will agree that it is only right that the
municipality should help them by the
provision of skilled advice and care,
before, during, and after childbirth
which are so much more essential to
the welfare than the libraries and
washhouses now maintained for their
benefit.

If every man and woman would make
it his or her duty, during Baby Week,

to inquire into the infant mortality
return of his own borough, first
ascertaining the causes and then using
influences to secure the necessary pro-
vision for the care and protection of
maternity and infancy, we should soon
see the result in a stronger, finer, and
healthier race.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that
their cargo is being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must procure an Import permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of
Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on MONDAY, 13th,
August at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after August
14th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No First Insurance whatever will be
accepted.

Outsiders are requested to sign their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 501

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. S. Aitken Mr. E. G. Heveling
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Mr. A. E. de K. Mr. A. E. Hodgins
Mr. Anglin Mr. L. Hope
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Mrs. E. R. Bellows Mr. A. M. Kirby
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Ewan
Mr. C. W. Falk Mr. G. V. Road
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Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Capt. G. G. Trask
Hannibal Mr. and Mrs. J. G.
Mr. G. Harper Ward
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Mrs. Brian Intyre and child
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Capt. and Mrs. Viers
Carleton de Mathos
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carr Hon. C. Mac Messer
Mr. and Mrs. Dabois Mrs. Ch. Ricou
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Hale Mr. and Mrs. V. Findlay
Mr. F. B. Johnson Smith
Sir Ellis Kadoorie Mrs. Staple Smith
Mr. T. Krings Major Gen. Ventris
Mr. and Mrs. A. Miss Ventris
Lembolet A. Col. John Ward
Mr. Litzky Mr. G. E. Wetton
Lt. and Mrs. H. M. Dr. and Mrs. D.
Cameron Mrs. Sulay Whyte
R.A.M.C. Col. Young

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Mr. J. E. P. Anderson Mr. J. O. Miller
Mr. G. Bannerman Mr. W. Morley
Mr. W. J. Boggy Mrs. Nathans and
family
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons
and child
Mr. D. Clark Mrs. W. C. Passmore
Mr. G. E. Costello Mr. R. Pearman
Mr. K. M. Fetterly Mrs. C. Pire
Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson Mr. and Mrs. G. Z.
Mr. E. H. Fisher Richardson
Mr. G. O. Carson Mr. W. M. Booth
Mr. A. G. Hurdley Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Mr. and Mrs. Hammons Shaw
and children Mr. and Mrs. Bickford
Mr. L. Hansen Mr. and family
Mr. A. E. Hawker Mr. J. Sim
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mr. E. M. Sleigh
Jackson Mr. E. R. Smith
Mr. B. James Mrs. Stewart and
children
Mr. J. Joseph Mrs. Taylor
Mrs. Kiddle Mr. J. B. Thomas
Mr. D. Lacey Mr. and Mrs. Under-
wood
Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald wood
Mr. and Mrs. McArthur
Mr. and Mrs. McArthur

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY Sept. 1st
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY Oct. 10th
S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY Nov. 7th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead
electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large
comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths forty).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the cuisine and the attendance on
passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo, Kisen Kaisha and the
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings,
Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling.....\$15,000,000

21,500,000/100=\$21,500,000

Silver.....18,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF.....\$33,500,000

PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr.

P. R. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr.

G. E. Anton, G. T. M. Fok, Esq.

A. R. Butcher, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

W. L. Farnham, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two

per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " " " " " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " " " " " " " "

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 13, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG

AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-

PORATION. Rules may be obtained on

application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2

PER CENT. per annum. Depositors

may transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT.

per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1853

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

